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COMMENT OF  
THE DAY

Legacy For  
The Colony

The official announcement of the appointment of Mr. A. C. Maxwell to succeed Mr. D. W. MacIntosh as Commissioner of Police will be received with general satisfaction. As the Commissioner's deputy, Mr. Maxwell has shown himself during the past four years to be a capable police officer and one well fitted to lead a police force which in diligence and efficiency is second to none. It is a matter for congratulation that Mr. MacIntosh has successfully trained a member of his force to take over his duties, thereby making it unnecessary to look outside of the Colony for a new Commissioner. The value is that continuity of policy is ensured while the force as a whole continues to work under an officer whom they have known well and in whom they can place full confidence. With the departure of Mr. MacIntosh next August the Colony loses the finest Police Chief it has yet had. But that Mr. MacIntosh should end his career on such a note of distinction is not surprising. He is a policeman, trained throughout his life in that work, as distinct from our pre-war Police Chiefs who were Colonial Service Cadets, Class 1 and were, in consequence, trained for administrative duties and possessed no specialised knowledge of running a police force. This post-war policy of appointing properly trained men to head key departments is clearly paying dividends—our Post Office and Fire Brigade, for example, have vastly improved as public services.

HONGKONG is well satisfied with its present-day police force. It also feels a sense of pride when visitors laud the smart appearance and quiet efficiency of our policemen. But by far the most important feature about the police force is that it has won the confidence of the general public, and instilled in them a new sense of civic responsibility. Would-be victims of corruption and coercion are no longer afraid of reporting quickly to the Police, for they know immediate action will be taken; likewise there is an eagerness today quite unknown in Hongkong to report thefts, hold-ups and other criminal activities. This represents a major achievement on the part of Police Commissioner MacIntosh and his colleagues and is, undoubtedly, one of the principal factors in the speedier detection of criminals as well as something of a deterrent to those who contemplate criminal acts. When he departs on retirement in August, Mr. MacIntosh will leave to the Colony the legacy of a police force fully alive to its duties and responsibilities, eager to carry them out, and although not without shortcomings, an honourable body of public servants.

## Swiss Will Serve After All On POW Commission ANOTHER OBSTACLE TO TRUCE REMOVED

Berne, June 10.  
The Swiss government has revised its earlier decision and will participate in the five-power repatriation commission for prisoners of war in Korea even if the South Korean government declines to give its explicit permission, it was officially announced today.

Only yesterday the Swiss government had sent a note to the United States State Department stating that Switzerland could participate in the neutral five-power commission for Korea only if the South Korean government gave its consent.

According to an official communique published tonight, the Swiss Political Department (Foreign Office) received information today that the South Korean Army is not a separate body but part of the troops under the United Nations Command.

Therefore, there are no prisoners of war under South Korean jurisdiction or control.

### Japan Eases Ban On Goods To Red China

Tokyo, June 11.  
Kiyohide Okano, Minister of International Trade and Industry, was quoted by the Kyodo news agency today as disclosing that 43 items had been lifted from the list of banned goods to Communist China.

He was reported to have made the disclosure at a press interview aboard a train carrying him to the Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto area, where he will confer with business leaders.

Mr. Okano said the easing of the restrictions was the result of recent negotiations with the United States Government, according to Kyodo.

Mr. Okano, advocate of increased trade with Communist China, said he would continue talks with Washington authorities to exclude from the banned list many other items, such as galvanized iron sheet, steel plate and ammonium sulphate.

He was quoted as saying that "considerable number" of items would be made exportable to Communist China depending upon developments after peace in Korea.

Kyodo said the Ministry was studying the possibility of conducting new barter trade with Communist China and Soviet Russia, with which trade at present was limited to a barter basis.—Reuter.

### More Schoolchildren Than Ever Before

London, June 10.  
There are more children in schools in England and Wales than ever before, Ministry of Education report revealed today.

The report stated the school population increased by 250,000 to 6,250,000 last year. Most of this increase was the result of the high birth rate in the years just after the second world war.

England and Wales last year had 675 new schools put into use, compared with 444 in 1951.—Reuter.

### Military Discussions Planned

London, June 11.  
Australia and New Zealand have agreed that one of the British Chiefs of Staff should visit Australia and New Zealand this year for military discussions, it was officially announced today.

The announcement was given in an official communique after meeting this morning of the British Australian and New Zealand Chiefs of Staff at No. 10 Downing Street.

The British Chiefs of Staff also attended the meeting.

Well-informed London quarters understood that the meeting was concerned with defence problems in the Pacific and Southeast Asia.

The three Commonwealth statesmen, Sir Winston Churchill, Mr. Robert Menzies of Australia, and Mr. Sidney Holland of New Zealand, were believed to have discussed questions relating to Anzus, Pacific defence alliance of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

Anzus, originally an Australian conception, visualises consultation between Britain, Australia and New Zealand at Chiefs of Staff level on defensive plans for the Australian and Malayan regions.—Reuter.

The communiqué continued: "Therefore the chief of the Political Department (the Foreign Minister, Max Peltier) is of the opinion that the Federal Council (the Swiss government), in order to avoid any delay in the achievement of a truce and in the implementation of the agreement on the prisoners of war, would be in a position to agree to Switzerland's participation in the Commission even if only the United Nations Command on one hand and the commands of the North Korean troops and the Chinese volunteers on the other hand ask the Swiss government to do so."

The announcement of the new stand of the Swiss government was first made this afternoon by M. Peltier during a session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Swiss National Council (lower House of Parliament). The Foreign Minister gave the Deputies a detailed account of the recent developments in Korea and of the reasons which motivated the government first to decline participation in the Repatriation Commission without South Korea's consent.

The Foreign Minister then outlined the new information.

According to this, there were no prisoners of war under separate South Korean control, therefore, the government sees no reason to withhold its support for the repatriation commission any longer.

The official communiqué states that the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee "took note" of the government's decision.

This implies that there were no objections raised.—United Press.

U.S. REQUEST  
Washington, June 10.

The United States today asked Switzerland to reconsider its refusal to serve on the five-member prisoner repatriation commission in Korea unless South Korea withdraws its opposition to the imminent truce.

The only formal comment at the State Department came from its spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, when asked if there was any possibility that the Swiss are going to have to speak for themselves."

Mr. White said the State Department yesterday sent aide-memoires to the government of Switzerland, Sweden, India, Poland and Czechoslovakia asking if they were prepared to serve on the prisoner repatriation commission.

Nothing had been heard yet from these governments. The State Department did not consider that yesterday's statement by the Swiss Federal Government

### NO MORE AID REQUIRED

Copenhagen, June 10.  
Denmark officially told the United States authorities here today she needed no more Marshall aid.

Danish Ministers thanked United States Embassy officials for the \$300,000,000 (about £107,000,000) Denmark has received since aid started.

Of that total \$33,000,000 (about £12,000,000) was loan and \$267,000,000 (about £93,000,000) a gift.—Reuter.

### U.S. PERSONNEL STONED

Tehran, June 10.  
Press reports from Kurdistan-reaching hero said a jeep carrying American military advisers was stoned by leftist elements.

It was stated that one of the advisers suffered injuries. The authorities apprehended the miscreants, the reports added.—Reuter.

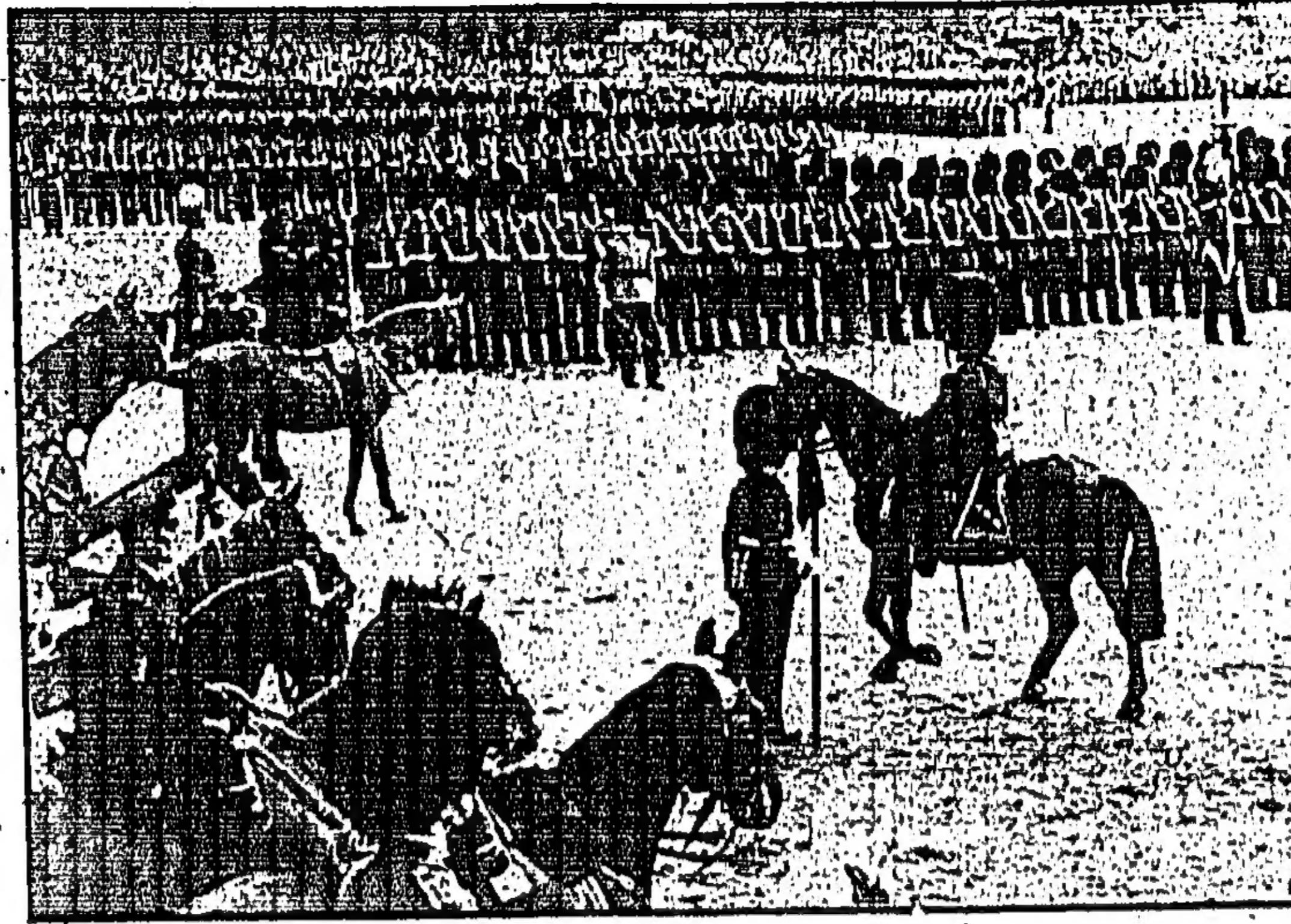
### SOUTH KOREAN POSITIONS ATTACKED

Tokyo, June 11.

More than 4,000 Chinese Communists attacked South Korean positions on the East Central front last night, overrunning several outposts and slanting into the main Allied line.

"Heavy fighting" raged at midnight.—United Press.

## Rehearsal For Today's Ceremony



## GIRLS SET FIRE TO SCHOOL

### Extraordinary Escapade

Wolverhampton, June 10.

After a little schoolgirl had been tucked up for the night, the thought came to her that it would be rather a nice idea to burn down her school.

Life was not very happy—and the whole class was fed up, anyway.

Two other girls joined her, one of them taking bets from sceptical schoolmates who said they would never do it.

Then one Sunday night after church, they set fire to the school.

### Riots Officially Admitted

#### Czech Bakers Go On Strike

Vienna, June 10.

Czech President Antonin Zapotocky said over Prague Radio today that there had been "widespread riots and protests" in Czechoslovakia against the Government's recent currency reform.

President Zapotocky "joyfully announced" that they had been unsuccessful, thanks mainly to the efforts of the united front of the workers.

Several reports of rioting in Czechoslovakia have reached Vienna lately, some in Czechoslovak newspapers received here.

The riots appeared to be bad in the Ostrava district, centre of the mining and heavy iron industries. A series of trials is expected to be staged against ring-leaders named by Czechoslovak press.

The recent currency reform pegged the new crown to the Soviet ruble at 1.80 crowns per ruble. Wages, salaries, pensions were calculated on the basis of one new crown for five old. Large deposits were exchanged at 50 old crowns for one new.—Reuter.

BAKERS STRIKE

Belgrade, June 10.

Tangjuc, the official Yugoslav news agency, tonight reported that bakeries at Vraca, near Prague, had been on strike since Friday and the Czech army had taken over.

The Czech army had taken over baking bread for the civilian population.

This was in protest against the Czech Government currency reform, Tangjuc said.

In the Prague suburbs of Sollovo and Stalingrad, workers had started go-slow strikes, Tangjuc stated. The workers had said they would work 50 times more slowly than usual, since their currency was exchanged at the rate of 50 to one.

Tangjuc said its reports came from Czechoslovak arriving in Munich, West Germany.—Reuter.

The story was told by police in a juvenile court here today when the girls, two aged 15 and one 14, pleaded guilty to starting the fire 10 days ago.

Police Superintendent T. Marsh told the court that clothes and school equipment worth £228 were damaged and the burnt fabric of the school would cost an estimated £228 to repair.

If it had not been for the fact that the floors of both rooms were either concrete or tiles this would have developed into a much more serious fire," he said.

The three accused girls came from the same class and from time to time their headmistress had "seen proper to take certain disciplinary action."

The girls took their punishment the wrong way and about three weeks before the fire talked with other girls of burning down the school, the Superintendent said.

In the end the plan was known to nearly every girl in the class.

BECAAME SCARED

Four girls started out for the fire racing after church but the fourth girl became scared and left the others.

"It is a curious sight on this affair," the Superintendent said, "that in the blazer pocket of one of these girls was found a piece of paper on which was written a list of girls' names with sums of money against them.

"It now transpires that those were wagers she had had with others in the school with regard to setting fire to the school."

Questioned by police, one girl said the idea came to her when she was in bed.

"It came to me that it would be rather nice to burn the whole school down. Things had not been very happy and the whole term was bad up," her statement said.

Ordering the girls to be remanded in custody for a fortnight, the magistrate said he could not accept the excuse that they were the only ones with the courage to do what the others wanted to do.

"You will be kept in a remand home for a fortnight so that we can discover what was in your minds when you did this," he told them.

Under British law, the names of juvenile offenders are not disclosed unless the court orders publication in the public interest.

Reuter.

## Tornadoes Caused By A-Bombs?

Lively Discussion Started

Washington, June 10.  
Representative James E. Van Zandt, Republican, Pennsylvania, said today that the current tornadoes in his opinion "definitely" can be traced to the series of atomic tests in Nevada.

Mr. Van Zandt, a member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, said, "I know that the experts will deny that this is possible. Weather Bureau and Atomic Energy Commission experts deny any A-bomb effect on tornadoes. However, in one of the recent tests in Nevada they did get some reaction from the standard point of weather. It would be a breach of security to say which test this was or just what weather phenomena took place. I think definitely that these blows can be traced to the recent series of tests in Nevada."

Mr. Van Zandt's view was at variance with official denial by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Weather Bureau that the tests could have had any general effect on the weather.

EXPERTS DEFINITE

The Joint Committee's Chairman, Mr. Sterling Cole, Republican, New York, also rejected speculation that the tests were to blame for the epidemic of storms that have dashed through South Ohio, Michigan, and parts of New England with devastating results.

Mr. Cole told a reporter, "All I know is that the experts have agreed that there is no connection whatever."

Mr. Van Zandt said, however, that so little was known about what went on in the upper atmosphere that the experts could not really say with assurance that there were no after effects of the tests on the weather.

"We have had scientists tell us on the Committee that a release of a great amount of radiation properly timed could destroy elements in the air," he said. "It would have to be a chain reaction. There has been such a great release of radioactivity in recent weeks. Something could have happened there."

Mr. Van Zandt said that future tests held in Nevada should be spaced farther apart. Better still would be to hold them in (Cont'd on back page, Col. 3)

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## BITTER ATTACK ON I.L.O.

*"Millions Of Workers Disillusioned" Allegation*

### Surprising Tirade By Argentine Labour Delegate

Geneva, June 10.

An Argentine trade union leader said today that the International Labour Organisation (ILO), a United Nations body, had "disillusioned millions of workers by its inability to achieve results."

He said it had been converted into a "totally ineffective body," and charged that many of its procedures were undemocratic.

Senor Eduardo Vuleitch, the Argentine workers' delegate to the ILO conference here, and Secretary-General of the Argentine Confederation of Labour, declared: "It has imposed procedures which are totally contrary to the most elementary principles of democracy and which begin from the moment of the nomination of the officers of the conference."

The standard of living is still at a low level compared with that in more advanced countries and the people, as a whole, are anxious about the future, partly in view of the confused international situation," he said.

"This situation has been taken advantage of by a certain group of ambitious instigators with the consequence that the labour movements often have a political character."

"Corroboration of this can be had from the chairman, who tells us that he knew before he left the United States that he would preside over the conference, and that he had gone to seek instructions from President Eisenhower."

The chairman, Senator Irving Ives, of the United States, interrupted Senor Vuleitch to ask him to close his speech since he had exceeded his time limit.

Senor Vuleitch earlier declared: "I say with entire frankness that the ILO may be under-taking very fine work, but it has disappointed the hopes of millions of workers who see the lack of results in the work carried out by this organisation."

"I should like to suggest," he concluded, "not only for the sake of my country but also for the sake of peace and happiness of all mankind in the world, that this system be worked out under which international co-operation in the fields of industry and foreign trade be realised and concrete and long-range measures for such co-operation be studied and put into practice."—Reuter.

### SE. ASIA MARKET

Emphasizing that Japan's population of 84,000,000 was now confined to a more restricted space following the peace treaty, Mr Nagano declared:

"We believe that our difficulties cannot be solved solely by domestic measures. We are looking forward to economic co-operation between our country and the countries in South-East Asia to help us solve the problems."

"I should like to suggest," he concluded, "not only for the sake of my country but also for the sake of peace and happiness of all mankind in the world, that this system be worked out under which international co-operation in the fields of industry and foreign trade be realised and concrete and long-range measures for such co-operation be studied and put into practice."—Reuter.

### 'King Of Diamonds' Denies Artificial Shortage In Gems

Kimberley, June 10.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, South African "King of Diamonds," said today it was untrue that diamond producers held huge stocks of diamonds to maintain an artificial shortage and keep prices excessively high.

In his chairman's report to the annual shareholders' meeting of De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer also denied that the Diamond Corporation had agreements with any other producer providing for the restriction of output.

He told shareholders that profit for the year totalled £2,500,000. This was after £7,840,000 had been deducted in taxes.

Dividends to the value of £8,004,000 had been declared.

Total assets of the company were £105,038,000.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer denied that diamond producing companies minded so as to restrict production. Existing selling arrangements guaranteed to each producer that over a period of years, however, bad trade conditions were, his sales could not fall below a certain minimum.

As a result, he said, there was a continuity of production, and diamond mines were kept in operation through bad times as well as good.

### BARE MINIMUM

The chairman told the shareholders that at the end of 1952, the total diamond stock held by the De Beers Company was valued at only £311,847, at the cost of production. Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa held £414,056 worth of diamonds.

The stocks of all other producers had been reduced to a "bare minimum."

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer said the industry had always been equipped to operate at an optimum capacity. When prices and demand warranted it, considerable sums had been spent on reopening old mines which previously could not be exploited economically.

The Belgian diamond mining companies had spent large sums to increase their production, particularly of industrial diamonds.

The Portuguese Diamond Company had expanded its operations in Angola, Portuguese West Africa.

De Beers had reopened two mines, the Premier Mine, at a cost of £2,093,000 and one at Jagersfontein at a cost of £1,980,000.—Reuter.

### TRADE RESTRICTIONS

Mr Shigeo Nagano, the Japanese employers' delegate, told the conference—the 20th—that restrictions in the free flow of trade made the future "very dark" for the "have-not" countries.

He urged international co-operation in trade and industry.

Mr Nagano said that Japan's major problems were the political character of present Japanese labour movements and

the fact that he was forced to do at the Buna-Monowitz Synthetic Rubber plant near Auschwitz from 1943 to 1945 and as compensation for his suffering there.

Wolffheim was arrested with his wife and child in March 1943 and sent to Auschwitz from which the Nazi S.S. selected working parties for the huge I.G. Farben Synthetic Rubber Plant at Monowitz.—Reuter.

Frankfurt, June 10.

A German Court here today ordered the giant chemical combine I. G. Farben to pay 10,000 Marks (about £230) to a former Auschwitz concentration camp inmate the firm employed as a slave labourer for nearly two years.

The Court ordered I. G. Farben to deposit the money plus 4 per cent interest from July 1, 1951 on a blocked Mark account in a German bank in the name of the plaintiff, Norbert Wolffheim, a German Jew who now lives in New York.

Wolffheim had sued I. G. Farben for the sum as wages for work he was forced to do at the Buna-Monowitz Synthetic Rubber plant near Auschwitz from 1943 to 1945 and as compensation for his suffering there.

Wolffheim was arrested with his wife and child in March 1943 and sent to Auschwitz from which the Nazi S.S. selected working parties for the huge I.G. Farben Synthetic Rubber Plant at Monowitz.—Reuter.

Washington, June 10.

President Eisenhower today asked Congress to authorise shipment of 1,000,000 tons of wheat to famine-threatened Pakistan.

President Eisenhower requested 700,000 tons as a grant with rupee receipts from its sale to be placed in a joint Pakistan-United States fund to aid the Far Eastern country's food production.

He asked that an additional 300,000 tons be authorized as a "working reserve"—on later determined needs. It also would be determined later whether this would be supplied as a loan.

The threat of famine confronts the people of Pakistan at a crucial time in their development as a young, free nation, the President said.

The President, in his message to Congress, said that the famine, if unchanged, "could undermine the very democratic principles and institutions to which Pakistan is dedicated."

**DIGNIFIED APPEAL**

He added, "Pakistan has made a dignified appeal for aid urgently needed."

Noting "a strong bond of friendship" between the people of the two nations, President Eisenhower said he was sure that Americans desired their Government "to respond rapidly and effectively to Pakistan's request."

He said that Pakistan had kept its request for United States aid to a minimum. He noted that Pakistan's critical food situation had been observed firsthand by the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, the Mutual Security Director, Mr. Harold Stassen, and a special mission headed by Dr. Harry Reed, Dean of Purdue University's College of Agriculture—United Press.

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## Church-State "Truce"

**German Protestants  
And Communists**

Berlin, June 10.  
The head of the All-German Evangelical Church, Bishop Otto Dibelius, and the East German Prime Minister, Herr Otto Grotewohl, met today and agreed on a nine-point truce to end the Church-State conflict, the East German news agency, ADN announced.

Under the agreement, East German State and Communist officials promised to call off attacks against the Church Youth Movement (Junge Gemeinde) and to revise prison sentences against Church pastors and lay workers.

News of the agreement came only a week after the arrival of the new Soviet envoy to East Germany, Vladimir Semeonov.

It followed a meeting with an East German negotiating group headed by Premier Otto Grotewohl, Security Minister Wilhelm Zaisser and Vice-Premier Otto Nuschke.

Bishop Dibelius led the Church group supported by six East German diocesan bishops and leading lay Church officials.

### FIRST SIGN

The East German news agency said the Church representatives on their part agreed to "desist from anti-constitutional attacks and meddling in (East Germany's) economic and political life."

Western Allied officials welcomed the agreement as being the first sign of a new and more conciliatory approach to cold war problems by East German leaders.

Today's meeting was attended by six bishops, including Dr Dibelius, and four other Church officials.

The East German Government was represented in addition to Herr Grotewohl by Vice-Premier Otto Nuschke, Education Minister Paul Wandel, Security Minister Wilhelm Zaisser and a representative of the Ministry of the Interior.

Herr Grotewohl in the past has maintained that there has been no persecution of the Church. But Bishop Dibelius has consistently drawn attention to the "suffering Church on the eastern side of the Iron Curtain."

So many East German pastors have been arrested and imprisoned that out of 9,000 congregations, 1,000 livings are vacant.

But the Evangelical Church is a formidable force. Of the 18,000,000 inhabitants of the Soviet zone, 15,000,000 are said to belong to the Church.—Reuter.

Teheran, June 10.  
The Japanese tanker Nissho Maru, carrying a second load of 18,000 tons of Iranian oil, left Abadan on its return journey to Japan today.

Meanwhile the city's population jubilantly watched a film of the tanker loading oil on its first trip two months ago.—Reuter.

## Adenauer On Four-Power Conference

Bonn, June 10.  
Dr Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor said in the Bundestag (Lower House) today he would welcome any Four Power conference if it offered a prospect of fulfilment for the policy of his Government on the future of Germany.

Dr Adenauer, reading a Government declaration on foreign policy, said his policy, many times approved by the majority of the Bundestag was:

1. Free elections to an all-German Parliament.
2. The formation of an all-German Government.
3. Negotiations between the Four Powers and Germany on a Peace Treaty.
4. Settlement of all frontier problems as part of the Peace Treaty to be agreed with Germany.

### KREMLIN ATTITUDE

Dr Adenauer said Russia's attitude to date was known by its exchange of notes with the Western Powers during 1952, the recent Pravda article answering Sir Winston Churchill's and President Eisenhower's last major policy speeches, and the statement accompanying the appointment of Ambassador Vladimir Semeonov as Soviet High Commissioner in East Germany.

Speaking amid frequent interruptions from Communists and Social Democrats in the packed House, Dr Adenauer added:

"The Soviet Government insist—they have insisted hitherto—that the Peace Treaty be concluded on the basis of the Potsdam Agreement. This means:

1. No Peace Treaty to be negotiated with Germany but rather an agreement between the Four Powers which is to be submitted to Germany.
2. Permanent economic, political and military control over Germany.
3. Prohibition for Germany to enter into international alliances on either side."

### TO BE OBSERVED

Dr Adenauer said he had had extensive diplomatic contacts with the Western powers to learn whether they would observe at Bermuda and at any possible subsequent Four Power conference the principles they had subscribed to in the Bonn Convention of 1952.

These principles were that the basic aim of Western policy on Germany was the peaceful restoration of German unity and a peace settlement for the whole of Germany freely negotiated between Germany and her former enemies.

Mr Ogata later met Mr Yoshida and issued an official denial.

"Mr Kimura," he said, "was probably referring to a plan under study by his agency. The Government has not heard of the plan."—United Press.

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## THE GREENWICH MERIDIAN

VISITORS to Greenwich great nuisance, especially to navigators. Park should no longer miss the line where East meets West, for to denote the Greenwich Meridian a brass strip let into a band of white stonework has now been laid across the pathway outside the Royal Observatory.

Previously the meridian line was indicated by little more than a scratch in the pavement, while the plaque recording it was set so high as often to escape notice.

When the Octagon Room of the Observatory was taken over by the National Maritime Museum it was felt that something more conspicuous was needed, and at the request of the Museum the new marking has been installed by the Ministry of Works.

### ADOPTED IN 1884

The Greenwich Meridian was adopted as the Prime Meridian by the world in 1884 at the suggestion of the United States Government, which had called an international conference to consider the matter, for the use of differing prime meridians by different nations had become a

convenient datum.

Positions on the surface of the earth are given in latitude and longitude; but while the equator provides a convenient datum from which to measure latitude, whether North or South, there is no such datum ready to hand for the longitude, and some arbitrary prime meridian must be chosen from which to measure it.

In the past, many prime meridians have been used. Eratosthenes naturally used the meridian of Alexandria, of whose great library he had been appointed librarian in 240 B.C. Ptolemy, to avoid the difficulty of having both East and West longitude, used that of the Fortunate (Canary) Islands, the most westerly land known, so that all longitude should be measured eastwards.

At one time there was an attempt to mate the prime meridian with the line of no magnetic variation, but the impossibility of unifying two lines which were inclined to each other at an angle, and the impracticability of tying down hypothetical meridians running through the Canary Islands or the Azores had by the nineteenth century led many countries to adopt the meridians of their principal observatories.

### Roving Maniac Captured

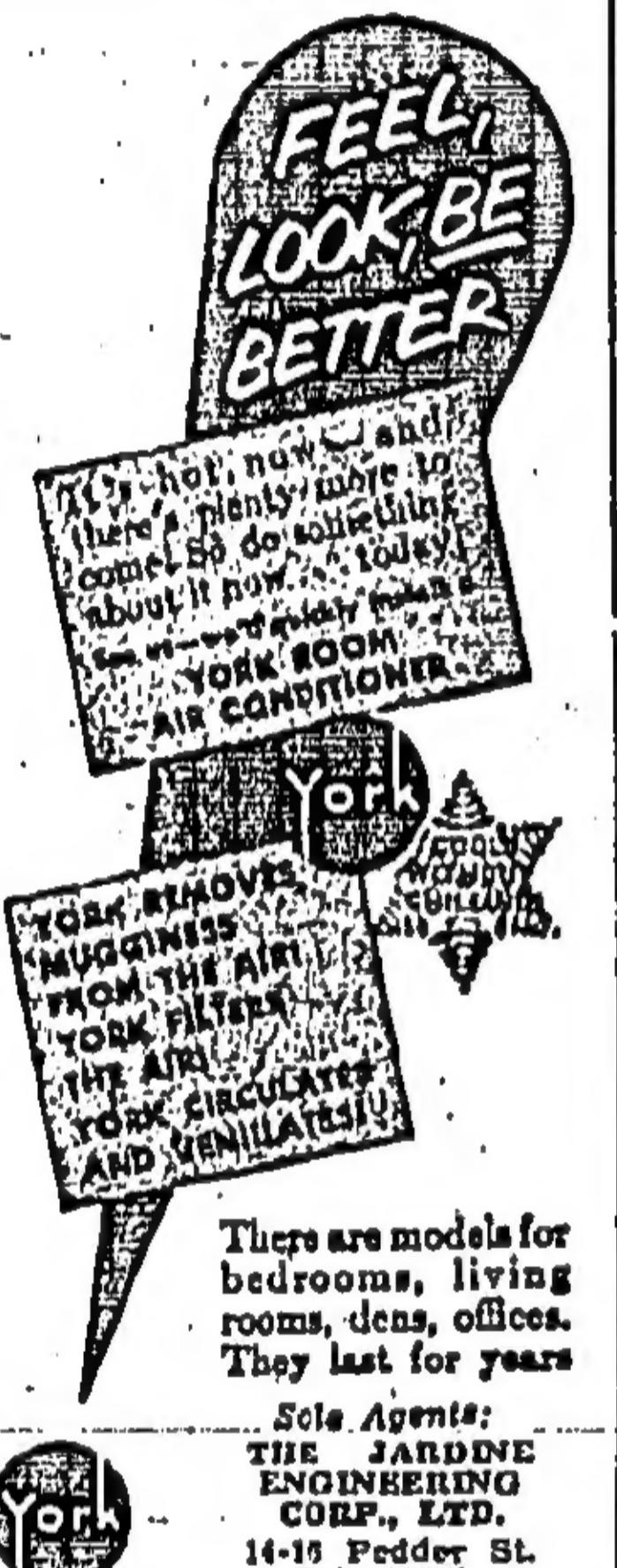
New York, June 10. A man, described by the secret service as a dangerous roving maniac, was trapped and arrested here today for allegedly addressing assassination threats to President Eisenhower. He identified himself as Albert J. Dreyer, 40, originally from Denver, Colorado.

He is also alleged to have previously sent threats to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.—Reuter.

### Eden's Condition "Satisfactory"

Boston, June 10. Two American specialists operated on Mr Anthony Eden, 50, the British Foreign Secretary, today and his condition afterwards was declared "satisfactory."

A bulletin described the operation as relief of an obstruction of the main bile duct.—Reuter.



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## POOR LITTLE RICH GIRLS ARE POOR IN HEALTH

from Newell Rogers

New York. POOR little rich girls are truly poor in health in this land of plenty.

A survey of 2,500 boys and girls by Texas State College shows faulty eating habits leading to underweight, retarded growth, poor complexion, bad teeth and faulty eyesight.

Girls are worse than boys. They diet like their mothers to keep slim. And girls from the highest income groups show "serious under-nutrition."

DERRICK WILDE won the American Rowing Association's single sculls championship after five rival rowers lost a girl in a red coat for the finish marker and stopped rowing.

IMAGINE workers telling the how he is making goods

much too fast! This is just what labour leader Walter Reuther tells Detroit's motor car makers. He fears they are making so many cars now that the market will go bad, and there will be unemployment late in the year. So in letters to the companies he says: "Loved off production."

Girls are worse than boys. They diet like their mothers to keep slim. And girls from the highest income groups show "serious under-nutrition."

NEVADA RANCHER Bing Crosby, also a crooner, makes a good thing out of

the course he is making goods

much too fast! This is just what labour leader Walter Reuther tells Detroit's motor car makers. He fears they are making so many cars now that the market will go bad, and there will be unemployment late in the year. So in letters to the companies he says: "Loved off production."

GOLFER Thomas Sutcliffe Taller gave up a golf course built for him as a duplicate of St. Andrews. His millionaire banker father built it at a cost of £142,000 so that his son could become a champion.

He tells the Probate Court that he cannot afford to keep it up and advises its public sale.

The course lies along the Atlantic Ocean at Newport, Rhode Island. Taller ranked among America's top ten golfers in the mid-1930s, but faded to win a major tournament.

BUT even if I were not expelled, failure to comply with the headmaster's proposal would most certainly have jeopardized my chances of passing the School Certificate examination. So I consented to become a founder member of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, and at the first meeting of the new circle I was elected chairman.

My new political work involved acting as a link with the office of the society in Bytom, collecting literature and leaflets from this office, displaying them in a prominent

part of the school buildings, and ensuring that they were read by other members of the circle.

This compulsory membership of Communist youth organisations has a far-reaching effect upon students. Many feel that membership of these societies is an opportunity to display their faith in the Communist Party and so may be a stepping-stone to offices under the State or to other well-paid jobs. Active membership of a Communist youth organisation compensates for any lack of ability or special qualifications.

As I have said, I had always wanted to be a pilot, so, early in 1950, I applied to enter the Polish Air Force. The cadet course was to begin in the autumn. There were 150 vacancies and 8,000 candidates. The final qualifying examination for entry to the Air Force College at Deblik was mostly political; the big hurdle was a question on the political and social role of the Communist Party. My answer, I suppose, was perfect; I had memorised a long passage on the subject in a standard text book!

### AIR CADET

DURING the three days' examination, I was questioned closely on my past life and asked if I could state how much Poland owed to the Soviet Union.

Although I was successful in answering the various examination papers, I am sure that my final selection as a cadet owed something to the fact that I was a member of the ZMP at Bytom and chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society there. In a word, my political reliability was equally as important as my technical qualifications.

I began my two years' course at the Polish Air Force College at Deblik in October 1950. During the next two years, I was given only a week's leave to see my mother and stepmother.

In addition to technical training, much of the time of the cadets was devoted to political education. We were ordered to read books by Lenin and Stalin, end to learn almost by heart the standard history of the Bolshevik Party. Every evening, two hours were devoted to lectures, during which the students were inculcated with the airfield and looked at the flags, I thought that this was probably the last day in my career as a pilot.

My hands trembled as I knocked at the door of the Information Officer's room. Sitting behind the desk was an important spy, and beside him one of the known local spies.

The former, a captain, stood up and shook my hand—a much different reception from what I had expected. Instead of asking me questions, he gave me a lengthy account of the international situation, stressing the unsatisfactory attitude of many of my colleagues. He then asked me whether I was aware of the duties of a loyal member of the Party.

"I am quite aware of my duties," I replied, although I knew what sort of duty he had in mind.

The captain said that a check-up was made of pilots before they could be assigned to operational units. Their political loyalty was also examined.

### SPY OATH

AT the end of June 1952, while I was listening to a lecture on the theory of flying, I was called out by a Lt. Amczyk, who told me I was to report immediately to the Information Officer. It is easy to imagine my feelings. As I walked across the airfield and looked at the flags, I thought that this was probably the last day in my career as a pilot.

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### NO ALTERNATIVE

AT the end of my first year at the college I was awarded a certificate as the leading student. But, although I did well in political subjects, I had never, in fact, read a single book by Lenin or Stalin. The truth is, that it was quite possible for a student to do well in his political examinations if he listened sufficiently carefully to the nightly lectures and remembered the main tenets of Marxist dogma. If a student in his written examinations uses the maximum of derogatory phrases in his references to the West, he is almost certain to get good marks.

Towards the end of my course at the college I was invited to become a member of the Communist Party. There was no alternative but to agree, although I realised that doing so would help me to win the confidence of my superior officers and might even help me through in planning my escape.

The invitation to join the Party came from one of my roommates, Cadet Officer Sobolewski. He told me he had been given the special task of persuading me to become a member of the Party, and I felt I could do well in his political examinations if he listened sufficiently carefully to the nightly lectures and remembered the main tenets of Marxist dogma. If a student in his written examinations uses the maximum of derogatory phrases in his references to the West, he is almost certain to get good marks.

He looked to me for an answer and, at the same time, the other officers pushed a paper and pen across the table. "I said I was willing to collaborate," he said.

"Now we shall write it down," said the captain and began to dictate:

"I, Franciszek Jardecki, voluntarily agreed to collaborate with the counter-expionage. The fact that I am collaborating with this organization is a military secret, and for the mere disclosure of this collaboration I am liable to face trial before a military tribunal."

At the end of the document I wrote my future synonym, "Frank," and signed the oath with my full name.

The captain warned me that I was not permitted to talk about my spy name or to use it when filling in official forms.

"This is your task," said the captain. "To observe the activities of pilots, their attitudes, their topics of conversation, to find out who particularly their girl friends are and to discover as much as possible about their family life and their origin."

### A WARNING

IT was then that I was warned about the hazards of trying to escape.

There is an old Polish verb which says: "Czytaj doberem" which means "to advise and experience people, and if you act on it you succeed".

"I took the advice of the captain and planned to escape. I have already said, I developed my plans to no one. In a sense, I was better off than most men planning to escape. I aimed my blow at the captain, I hit the wall, I got out, I could not talk to him and his continues to proceed, made me even more cautious.

"Conrad! You have been greatly honoured by the Party to have been admitted to the examination in the present

TO BE CONTINUED

# I FLY TO FREEDOM IN A SOVIET MiG

By Lieutenant  
FRANCISZEK JARECKI



**This is the personal story of a 23-year-old Polish fighter pilot—as told through an interpreter—who escaped in a MiG-15 jet fighter from the Polish air base at Slubsk, on the Baltic coast, on March 5 this year and landed on the Swedish island of Bornholm. Picture of Lieut. Jarecki below was taken in London, showing him wearing the Polish Silver Cross for Valour awarded to him by General Wladyslaw Anders, wartime Polish Commander-in-Chief.**



spy on others. Perhaps the things that made me determined to escape will not sound very original: the knowledge that thousands of Poles had decided not to return to Poland when the war ended, and, as I have said, the oppressive evil and degradation of Communism. It is a lonely life when you cannot afford the luxury of friends.

Many times I had an almost intolerable desire to confide in someone that I had planned my escape. But a security officer told me that a man planning escape could be easily recognised. He might drink too much, sell his clothes and belongings, and try to get hold of maps. So, taking this as a warning, I kept hold of myself until the moment when I actually started to dive over the Baltic. Then, when, almost deliriously, I yelled into my radio: "Yes, I am going, I am going to get some medicine for Father Stalin," it was my confession.

After the "liberation" of Poland, my mother married again and we went to live in the Silesian town of Bytom. In the autumn of 1946 I was able to attend a secondary school. But within a few months my schooling was again broken. For family reasons my mother and stepfather went back to Gdow. However, after a few more months we returned, in the autumn of 1947, to Bytom. I was then 18 and able to attend the Bytom Technical College. During my three years at the college I studied internal combustion engines and in 1950 I was awarded my School Certificate.

### YOUTH GROUP

WHILE I was attending the Technical College my political education began. One of the teachers was a Communist and it was his duty to act as a leader of the school ZMP (League of Polish Youth) circle. On several occasions he asked me to join the circle, but I always made an excuse. During our last year at the school only three, including myself, out of 30 pupils in my class had not become members of the ZMP. I felt I was quite possible for a student to do well in his political examinations if he listened sufficiently carefully to the nightly lectures and remembered the main tenets of Marxist dogma. If a student in his written examinations uses the maximum of derogatory phrases in his references to the West, he is almost certain to get good marks.

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"Conrad! You have been greatly honoured by the Party to have been admitted to the examination in the present

political situation and during the period of the capitalist encirclement of the Peace Camp, the responsibility of Party members is greater than ever. Before Comrade, are you aware of the tasks which the Party expects you to undertake?"

Finally I was informed that my application would be investigated. The next day, my own political officer handed me my membership card. It was April 1 and, for the Party, April Fool's Day!

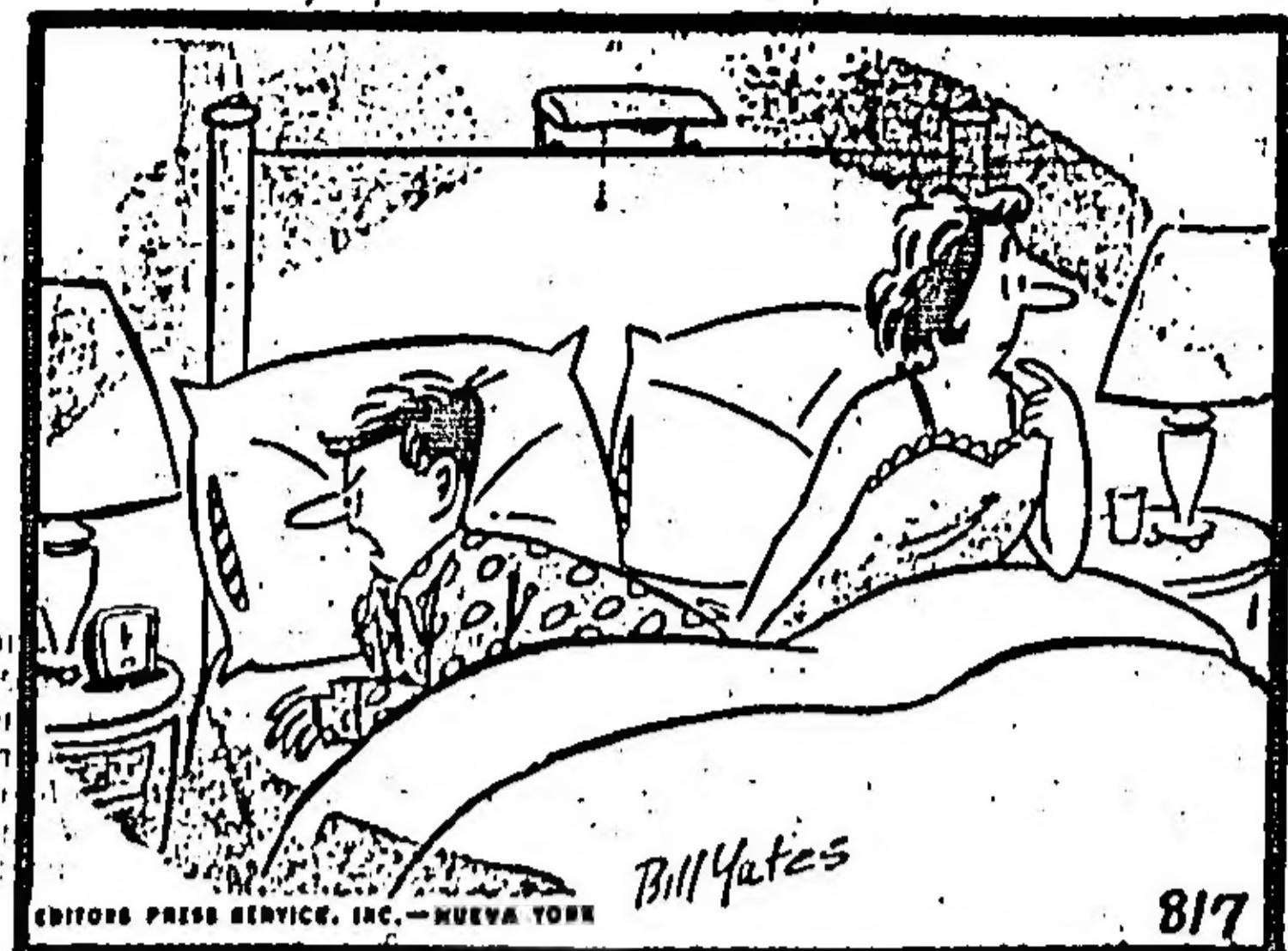
I graduated from Deblik on April 6. I was named the best graduate of the year and given a huge radio set as a personal present from the Russian General Ivan Turkiel, commanding Officer of the Polish Air Force, as well as a letter of congratulations signed by President Bierut. The radio came in very handy for listening to the BBC, Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America.

As a leading graduate I was selected for the crack regiment of the Polish Air Force students in Warsaw.

Just as I had no alternative but to become a member of the Communist Party, so I had to consent to become a security officer for my unit—in other words a political spy. But I managed to avoid taking that duty seriously.

### CHECK-UP

AT the end of June 1952, while I was listening to a lecture on the theory of flying, I was called out by a Lt. Amczyk, who told me I was to report immediately to the Information Officer. It is easy to imagine my feelings. As I walked across the airfield and looked at the flags, I



"If it is a burglar, I hope he eats some of that stew you made."

### • BY • THE • WAY •

by Beachcomber

A CRITIC of the Detroit Dream Bungalow, the ground-plan of which was published the other day, says that apparently the television lounge is the most important feature. Of course, it is. It is the dream bungalow, the bungalow and the living room are so small. There is no room for a ladder-like, but a detachable cupboard, for overcoats and hats may be hung up in the passage. The larger size of Dream Bungalow, there is a playroom for dogs, and, of course, the television lounge is considerably bigger.

#### Nearly back to Nature

I AM interested in the International Business Machines Limited that I "slipped up" in my recent paragraph about the nightingales in Berkeley Square. There is no one who likes to see a tinned nightingale in the cage. "I have no doubt whatever that the truth has been performed, but the point of my comment is that I consider the whole thing ridiculous. I appreciate the invitation to do so, and learn something of the associations of these mysterious notes," but tinned nightingales disagree with me.

#### A personal matter

In America sausages are being made with zippers. It would be a smart idea, and should make it possible to eat quietly on the grass for a while.

### YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

THURSDAY, JUNE 11

BORN today, you have a rather complex personality. There is a streak of devil-may-care in your nature, which seems quite at odds with your serious side. You are in your make-up. If you cultivate the serious side, the lighter side may only show itself occasionally—and then in an anonymous way. Your closest friends, on the other hand, you cultivate the gay, gregarious side of your character, those who do not know you well will be amazed at the depth and insight you occasionally show!

You have much energy and attack any job without fuss. You have probably decided yourself before you speak for you will have learned by sad experience that impulsive action leads only to trouble. You are able to bear your share of all kinds of things that wouldn't bring a pony to someone else seem to bring you excellent returns.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Looked to contribute to some community chest or a neighbourhood activity, give your services graciously.

CANCER (June 22-July 22)—You may get your inspiration for success and winning better from a member of the opposite sex.

LEO (July 23-Aug. 22)—Don't overburden yourself with the affairs of others. Do your own chores first!

VIRGO (Aug. 23-Sept. 22)—This is a day when it's better for you to remain neutral in any argument.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 22)—Don't be pighanded that you can't take good advice when you get it. Be sure you were, however, before accepting.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23-Nov. 22)—Finish all important jobs at the office so that you relax pleasurable over the week-end.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Don't join first and then all the rest will soon say by comparison. Plan a good week-end.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Critical comment may cause trouble, so if you can't praise, it is best to keep perfectly still.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Be cooperative—with others—if you

want to make the best possible progress on your objective.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—Be very careful in analysing the motive behind any offered opportunity today. Don't be tricked.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 19)—Your influence can be brought to bear in directing something that you have long been interested in.

TAURUS (Apr. 20-May 18)—Be careful of your possessions. You could sustain a loss unless you are very careful.

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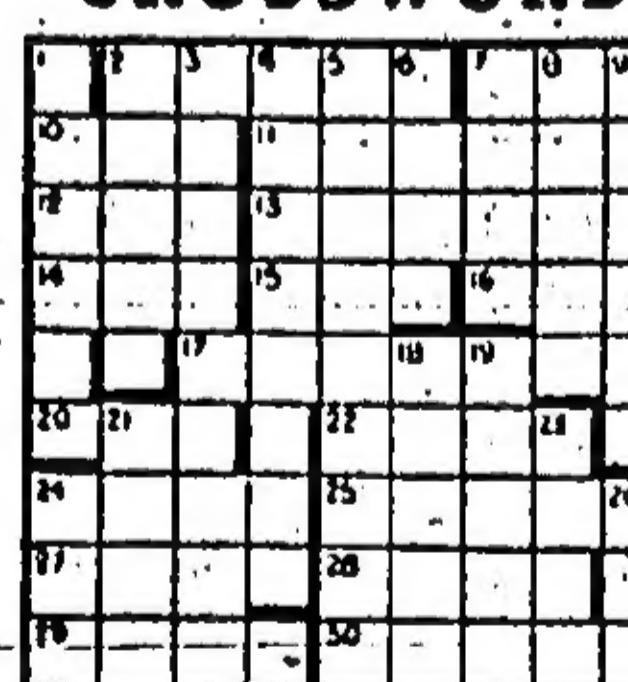
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#### CROSSWORD



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THE CHINA MAIL, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1953.

# JULIE SAMPSON HAS THE LOOK OF A SECOND ALICE MARBLE

Says FRED PERRY

Last year Australia and the United States sent three new tennis stars, Maureen Connolly, Lew Hoad and Ken Rosewall to Wimbledon. This year they will again send new faces to Britain.

We will see a second Alice Marble in 19-year-old Julie Sampson (USA). She is a few months older than her friend and partner, Miss Connolly and, like her, was born in California.

She is tall, extremely lithe and hits the ball very hard.

She describes her type of game as "a net rusher". She likes to be in a volleying position as much as possible, and might add she volleys not only well, but very firmly.

Her service is "high kickin'" something we have not seen since the days of Miss Marble.

Miss Sampson toured Australia last winter with Miss Connolly, and lost to only one person all the time—Maureen herself.

#### NOT TO BE OUTDONE

The Australian, not to be outdone, will have sent two more excellent prospects—Rex Hartwig, 23, and Clive Wilderspin, also 23,

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE  
(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO

"HUEHUA"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 12th June
"POYANG"	Yokohama Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 13th June
"SHENGKING"	Koelung	10 a.m. 13th June*
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 15th June
"FENGTIEN"	Yokohama Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	8 a.m. 16th June
"SHENGKING"	Koelung	5 p.m. 20th June*
"ZECHUEN"	Singapore, Penang & Bulan	5 p.m. 20th June*
"HANYANG"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 23rd June
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 24th June
"FENGNING"	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 26th June

\* Sails from Custodian Wharf

"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	12/13th June
"FENGNING"	Singapore	14th June
"SZECHUEN"	Koelung	18th June
"SHENGKING"	Koelung	21st June
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	21st June
"FENGNING"	Singapore	22nd June
	Koelung	24th June

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO

"CHANGTE"	Kure, Yokohama & Kobe	15th June
"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne	10th June
"SOOCHOW"	Kuching, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Port Moresby, Samarai, Lae, Midura, Holland, Kavileng & Risau	10 a.m. 22nd June
"TAIWAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	25th June
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	12th June
"TAIPING"	Koelung	17th June
"TAIWAN"	Koelung	23rd June

ARRIVALS FROM

"TELEMACHUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	Sailed
"CALCHAS"	Liverpool, Dublin & Avalmouth	14th June
"AUTOMEDON"	Genoa, London, Hol- land & Hamburg	24th June
"PELEUS"	Marselles, Liverpool & Glasgow	25th June
"BELLEROPHON"	Liverpool & Glasgow	6th July

Scheduled Sailings to Europe

Sails	Arrives	
Liverpool	Rotterdam	Sailed
do	Hong Kong	14th June
do	do	21st June
do	do	27th June
do	do	7th July
do	do	14th July
do	do	23rd July
do	do	29th July
do	do	7th Aug.
do	do	14th Aug.
do	do	21st Aug.
do	do	28th Aug.
do	do	4th Sept.
do	do	11th Sept.
do	do	18th Sept.
do	do	25th Sept.
do	do	1st Oct.
do	do	8th Oct.
do	do	15th Oct.
do	do	22nd Oct.
do	do	29th Oct.
do	do	5th Nov.
do	do	12th Nov.
do	do	19th Nov.
do	do	26th Nov.
do	do	3rd Dec.
do	do	10th Dec.
do	do	17th Dec.
do	do	24th Dec.
do	do	31st Dec.

All Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Kwinana, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

Arriving from U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

"BENARES" 18th June

"AJAX" 30th June

SAILING for NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO,

LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

"DONA NATI" 5th July

"BENARES" 20th July

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

De La Rama Lines

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC &

PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

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"AJAX" 30th June

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# US Business Activity Expected To Remain At A High Level

## Typical Red Device

Czechoslovakia's currency reform is the typical Eastern satellite device for wiping out the accumulated spending power in the private sector, which mainly means the agricultural sector. Significantly, in this respect it goes further than earlier similar reforms by other satellites, even though the general debasement of the old Czech currency is less severe than in the other cases.

Czech peasant and other holdings of cash are cut to one-tenth of their former value, excluding the holdings of up to 300 old crowns which are trifling, the exchange basis for cash is 2 new crowns per 100 old crowns, while the general basis of the currency reform (for wages and prices) is 20 new crowns per 100 old. In Bulgaria in 1952, and in Poland in 1950, peasant and other holdings of cash were cut to respectively one-quarter and one-third of their former value. In Romania in 1952 they were cut to one-fifth for small hoards and to one-twentieth for large hoards. The following table brings out both the smaller debasement of the Czech currency, and the larger cut in the purchasing power of cash hoards. It will be seen that savings deposits in Czechoslovakia are treated better than in Romania and Bulgaria last year, but not so well (for the large ones) as in Poland in 1950. This is relatively immaterial. In all the satellite countries, are peasants and other people in the private sector hold their profits in cash rather than in savings deposits.

Number of Units of New Currency received in Exchange for 100 Units of Old Currency in Monetary Reform.

Country	Rubber	Bul.	Sugar	Vakfa
Poland	100	100	100	100
Czechoslovakia	100	100	100	100
Romania	100	100	100	100
Bulgaria	100	100	100	100
U.S.S.R.	100	100	100	100
Yugoslavia	100	100	100	100
Hungary	100	100	100	100
East Germany	100	100	100	100
Turkey	100	100	100	100
Albania	100	100	100	100
North Korea	100	100	100	100
South Korea	100	100	100	100
China	100	100	100	100
India	100	100	100	100
Indonesia	100	100	100	100
Malaya	100	100	100	100
Thailand	100	100	100	100
Philippines	100	100	100	100
Peru	100	100	100	100
Chile	100	100	100	100
Argentina	100	100	100	100
Bolivia	100	100	100	100
Ecuador	100	100	100	100
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Bolivia	100	100	100	100
Argentina	100	100	100	100

SHANKS & CO., LTD.  
Sanitary Equipment.

ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.  
H.M. & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel. 27760

Page 10

# CHINA MAIL

Established 1845

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1953.

## OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL GIVES A SHOCK TO CANBERRA OFFICIALDOM

FROM H. KING WOOD.

Sydney, June 8. The new Governor-General, Field Marshal Sir William Slim, has given Canberra officialdom rather a nasty poke in the ribs.

Last week he sent back to the Government two Cabinet decisions asking for more information before he approves of them in Executive Council.

Canberra officials cannot remember anything like this happening before. Governor-Generals often ask questions about minutes at Council meetings, but generally the Council secretary is able to provide the answers on the spot.

But on this occasion the answers apparently did not satisfy and the minutes were not signed. This gave the Commonwealth administrative officials quite a shock, and in various ways they are beginning to realise that with the new Elizabethan age, there is also a new order in Canberra.

Constitutional authorities say costs, which it is sold on the Sydney market.

"With the bringing under control of the rich highland regions of New Guinea, sheep is beginning to assume its traditional role in the development of a new country."

"It requires little specialised treatment, is easily herded under extensive conditions and provides fresh meat in convenient size units for small communities."

"Teams of natives are being trained in hand spinning, both by primitive spindles and European-designed spinning wheels. Some wool is also being processed by the native method of spinning and plying in one operation by rolling the fibre on the thigh."

Australia has big hopes for these high areas in New Guinea. The climate is delightful and the rich soil of the plateau is already turning out an abundance of magnificent crops.

### NEW INDUSTRIES

New industries involving a capital outlay of £230-million are to be established in Australia within the next few years, according to the Minister for National Development, Senator Spooner.

Mr Spooner said £142-million would be spent by companies which were off-shoots of, or closely connected with, large manufacturers abroad.

"These projects cover the whole range of industry from motor cars and trucks, tractors, to the latest life-saving drugs, the advanced electronic equipment; modern aircraft like the Vampire jet fighter and many other products of high precision engineering."

"Aluminium, the metal of the future, is to be produced from our own raw materials at a £6-million factory in Tasmania that is big enough to meet all Australia's present needs," Senator Spooner said.

"The oil industry is building its own refineries in a development programme costing about £60-million, and this will enable the whiz of our patrol requirements to be produced from imported crude oil."

The discovery and production of uranium would ensure Australia's place in "the atomic age of tomorrow," he said.

### SECOND STAGE

At the same time, the Federal Government has decided immediately to begin the second stage of the Snowy Mountain hydro-electric scheme. The project will be the biggest production job yet undertaken in Australia.

Cost of the work will be £40,000,000 spread over the next five years and the total cost by 1961 will be £88,000,000.

The work will include the building of Australia's largest reservoir, which will also be one of the largest in the world and its capacity will be 3,500,000 acre-feet. A tunnel, 14 miles long and 21 feet in diameter, will be built under the Great Dividing Range. This tunnel will be 3,000 feet above sea level and at its greatest depth 1,800 feet below the surface.

A concrete wall dam, 200 feet high, is to be built in the mountains, and a large power station will be put 1,000 feet underground. Another tunnel, 1½ miles long, and again 21 feet in diameter, will connect the power station with the dam. Water pouring through this tunnel will make electricity.

This will increase New South Wales' power capacity by 33 per cent and will provide enough

water to establish 2,600 new

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## Wonderful Moment For Pat



When the Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, made the second of her Coronation tours through London suburbs, her car passed by Princess Louise Children's Hospital, Kensington, and there 4-year-old Pat O'Brien presented Her Majesty with a bouquet. Picture shows little Pat being held up by Sister Burton while the Queen receives the bouquet.—AP photo.

## RAF Widow Charged With Murdering Her Two Sons

Penang, June 11.

A preliminary inquiry began in the Sessions Court here yesterday in which the 28-year-old widow of an RAF pilot was charged with the murder of her two sons, aged two and four, on May 14.

Flight-Lieutenant D.R. Parsons was killed on May 14 when his Hornet fighter aircraft crashed in North Malaya during a routine strike on Communist hideouts.

He sent a skilled motor mechanic, charged with the theft of the car, to jail for 12 months.

Police say that dozens of cars are stolen in the metropolitan area each month and are never traced.

### TORNADOES DISPUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

the AEC's testing grounds in the Pacific, he said.

But Weather Bureau and AEC experts continued to hold the A-bomb blameless for the year's unusual tornado season.

The Atomic Energy Commission, after seeing Mr Van Zandt's statement, stated that in studies of atomic explosions conducted with the Weather Bureau over a number of years, "it has been unable to detect any effect on US weather."

Mr Dewey Short, Republican, Missouri, rejected suggestions that his House committee should investigate to see if there is any connection between atomic tests and tornadoes.

"That is something for the experts to handle," Mr Short said.—United Press.

### Radio Hongkong

H.K.—

4. Time Signal and Programme Summary; 6.00. Its Swings—Red Nichols and his Five Pennies; 6.30. Concert Hall (London Studio); 7.00. Concert Party; 7.30. "The Lane" presented by Aileen Woods (Studio); 7.59. Weather Report; 8.10. Time Signals; World News; 8.15. News Talk (London Relay); 8.30. Educating Archie with Peter Brook; 8.45. American Andrew; 8.55. Sports Review; 9.15. At the Opera—Miss Young (Studio); 9.15. At the Opera—Miss Barbara Di Sivio's Act 2 (Rosinelli); 9.30. Home and Garden—Mrs. L. L. Gales; Gino DeCicco; Nicola Monti; Nicola Rossi-Lemeni with Orchestra Sinfonica Di Milano; and Chorus conducted by Giacomo Puccini; 9.45. The Colour by the Grange of Guest; Her Majesty The Queen; Description of the Royal Coat of Arms; 10.00. Guards Parade (Recorded); London Relay; Weather Report; 11.00. Cricket Test Match—England v. Australia; 11.30. The Big Broadcast; 12.00. The Colour by the Grange of Guest; Her Majesty The Queen; Description of the Royal Coat of Arms; 12.30. Guards Parade (Recorded); London Relay; Weather Report; 12.45. Cricket Test Match—England v. Australia; 12.45. The Big Broadcast; 13.00. The Colour by the Grange of Guest; Her Majesty The Queen; Description of the Royal Coat of Arms; 13.30. Guards Parade (Recorded); London Relay; Weather Report; 14.00. Cricket Test Match—England v. Australia; 14.00. The Big Broadcast; 14.30. The Colour by the Grange of Guest; Her Majesty The Queen; Description of the Royal Coat of Arms; 15.00. Guards Parade (Recorded); London Relay; Weather Report; 15.30. Cricket Test Match—England v. Australia; 15.30. The Big Broadcast; 16.00. The Colour by the Grange of Guest; Her Majesty The Queen; Description of the Royal Coat of Arms; 16.30. Guards Parade (Recorded); London Relay; Weather Report; 17.00. Cricket Test Match—England v. Australia; 17.00. The Big Broadcast; 17.30. The Colour by the Grange of Guest; Her Majesty The Queen; Description of the Royal Coat of Arms; 18.00. 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